2 the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In its issue of the 4th inst., THE TRIBUNE has done me the honor of perpetrating some very poor wit en my name, and, in my opinion some worse argumentation on certain considerations which I have ad-Control America." I do not consider myself called the strict the egregious blunders into which TRE TRIBUSE has fallen, in what it calls its "foundation of the conclusions. tion of facts," nor yet to controvert the conclusions which it has built upon that very ricketty foundation.

But when I am represented as being "one of the most thorough-going disciples of that school of man-ifect destiny by which plunder is justified on philo-"the white blood of Central America, and reestablish the aristocracy of color there by a liberal infusion of " North American fillibusters;" and finally that have gone to the length " of hating and maligning De mixed races of that country, " with all the ferocity of a disappointed robber"—when, I am represented to doing and proposing all this, I conceive that I have a right to call for the proofs, and to ask that the read en of The Trieune shall have an opportunity of judging if these allegations be true. Let THE TRIBUNE wint the five pages of my book in which is comprised all that I have said upon the subjects to which it re-

Its readers will then see that I have not written a single word in "hate" or "malignity" against the people of Central America—white, mixed or Indians; and that, so far from "justifying fillibusterism on phi-"lesephical principles," or proposing to "reestablish
"the aristocracy of caste by a liberal infusion of North
"American fillibusters," I have urged upon the people of that country to encourage emigration, and "to "adopt an intelligent system of colonization" as the only means, in my judgment, of correcting many of the evils which prevail among them, and of averting "these more violent means which, among men as in "the material world, often anticipate the slower oper-"ations of natural laws"-that is to say, foreign invasion; or, what THE TRIBUSE would call "fillibusterism." For it is preposterous to suppose that a country so inviting in climate and rich in resources as Central America, and, moreover, situated in the very highway between the two oceans, could long be permitted to remain in the dominion of savage patere, or under the control of races who, instead of developing its wealth or improving the gifts which God has given them, seem to have resigned themselves to a hopeless and demoralizing an, archy, under the influences of which industry and commerce have been paralyzed, the arts have died, religion has become a sham, education a caricature and constitution and laws made the instruments of rapine, assassination and murder on the part of irresible chieftains and reckless factions. Of them, as of the barren fig. tree in the parable, could not fail seen to be asked the pregnant question "Why cumber they the ground ? "-fortunate if not followed by the stern command enforced by the universal judgement of mankind, "Cut them down!" For the people of Central America I have an un-

ounded sympathy, which I think I may claim has been manifested in something more substantial than words; and I am proud to say that I have received from them, with rare exceptions, a large and generous friendship. But, while engaged in advancing their material interests, by presenting the character and resources of their country to the world, I should be equally unloyal to them and unjust to myself, did I heaitate to point out to them the sources of the evils which afflict their social and political condition, and have rendered them a prey to ignorance, superstition, domestic anarchy and foreign aggression. This task is one which I would gladly have avoided, and have only performed it from a sense of duty, for which headlong partisans of foregone conclusions, or blind devotees of systems, like THE TRIBUNE, will refuse to give me credit.

That I may be wrong in my views of the causes of these evils is not unlikely, and my conclusions are legitimately open to controversey, perhaps to censure. But in any discussion to which they may give rise, I have a right to be fairly represented; and I here deny that THE TRIBUNE has any warrant for using the gross and offensive language which I have quoted above, in anything which I have written in the book under proper tribute to honesty and conform to the ordinary notice, or in any other. It will, therefore, only pay a stincts of fairness and justice by printing the paragraphs against which its article of the 4th was directed. I require no other or better vindication from
the attack which that article contains.

I am. &c.,
E. G. SQUIER.

Paris, Jan. 24, 1856. I am, &c.,

From Squier's Notes on Central America, Chapter III.
It may be claimed without hesitation that the wide
physical, intellectual and moral differences which all
history and observation have distinguished as existing
between the various families of man, can be no leave history and observation have distinguished as existing between the various families of man, can be no longer regarded as the consequences of accident or of circumstances; that is to say, it has come to be understood that their physical, moral, and intellectual traits are radical and permanent, and that there can be no admixture of widely-separated families, or of superior with inferior races, which can be harmonious, or other-inching directory in its consequences. wise than disastrous in its consequences. Anthropological science has determined the existence of two laws of vital importance in their application to men

and nations:

First: That in all cases where a free amalgamation takes place between two different stocks, unrestrained by what is sometimes called prejudice, but which is, in fact, a natural istinct, the result is the final and absolute absorption of one in the other. This absorption is more rapid as the races or families thus brought in contact approximate in type, and in proportion as one or the other preponderates in numbers; that is to say, Nature perpetuates no human hybrids, as, for instance, a permanent race of mulattoes.

or the other preponderates in numbers; that is to say, Nature perpetuates no human hybrids, as, for instance, a permanent race of mulattoes.

Second: That all violations of the natural distinctions of race, or of those instincts which were designed to perpetuate the superior races in their purity, invariably entail the most deplorable results, affecting the bodies, intellects, and moral perceptions of the nations who are thus blind to the wise designs of Nature, and unmindful of her laws. In other words, the offspring of such combinations or annalgamations are not only generally deficient in physical constitution, in intellect, and in moral restraint, but to a degree which often contracts unfavorably with any of the original stocks.

are not only generally deficient in physical constitution, in intellect, and in moral restraint, but to a degree which often contracts unfavorably with any of the
eriginal stocks.

In no respect are these deficiencies more obvious
than in matters affecting Government. We need only
point to the anarchical States of Spanish America to
verify the truth of the propositions here laid down.
In Central and South America, and Mexico, we find a
people not only demoralized from the unstrained association of different races, but also the superior stocks
becoming gradually absorbed in the lower, and their
institutions disappearing under the relative barbarism
of which the latter are the exponents. If existing
causes and conditions continue to operate, many years
cannot pass before some of these countries with have
relapsed into a state not far removed from that in
which they were found at the period of the conquect.

In Mexico there are less than two millions of whites,
or of persons laving a prependerance of white blood,
out of a population of eight millions; in Central America, less than two hundred thousand out of two millions; and in South America at large, the proportions
are nearly the same. It is impossible, while conceding
all the influence which can be rationally claimed for
other causes, to resist the conviction that the disasters
which have befallen those countries are due to a grand
practical miscenception of the just relations of the races
which compose them. The Indian does not possess,
still less the South Sea Islander, and least of all the
negro, the capacity to comprehend the principles which
enter into the higher order of civil and political organinations. His instincts and his habits are inconsistent
with their development, and no degree of education
can teach him to understand and practice them.

In the Sandwich Islands there are about 60,000 natives still remaining. It may be alleged that they have
constituted and sustained a regular Government, and
have thus evinced the requisite conditi

and administration, is the work of foreigners and of white men.

To the Indians upon our south-western border these remarks are scarcely less applicable. Under no circumstances have the North American Indians exhibited an appreciation of the value, or a disposition to abide by the reciprocal obligations involved in a government of the people. Their ideas of government, has those of the Arabs, and the nomadic hordes of Central Aria, are only consonant with the system called patriarchal; ideas which, at this day and in this coun-

try, are not only wholly inapplicable, but antagonistic to those upon which our system is founded. The only instance in which they have made a sensible progress in the right direction is that of the Cherokees, under the guidance of chiefs in whose veins flows a predominance of European blood. And while it may be admitted that the Indians of the old Floridian stock are in all respects superior to the islanders of the Pacific, yet neither in industry, docility, or traditional deference to authority are they equal to the Indian families of Mexico and Central America, where the attempt to put the latter on a political and sociel footing with the white man has entailed eternal anarchy, and threatens a complete dissolution of the political body.

In Gustemaia, as in Yucatan, it has brought about a bloody and cruel war of castes, and in the former state has resulted in placing a treacherous and unserquivous half-breed at the head of affairs, who rules over a desolated country with irresponsible sway. Not less disastrous has been the result in Mexico, while in Jamaica savage nature is fast resuming her dominion over descreted plantations, and the woods begin to swarm with half-naked acgroes, living upon the indigenous fruits of the soil, and already scarcely one degree removed from their original barbarism in Africa.

To the understanding of intelligent and reflecting men, who are superior to the partisan and sectional issues of the hour, these considerations cannot fail to appeal with controlling force; for if the United States, as compared with the Spanish American Republics, has achieved an immeasurable advance in all the elements of greatness, that result is eminently due to the rigid and inexorable reluxal of the dominant Teutonic stock to debase its blood, impair its intellect, lower its moral standard, or peril its institutions by intermixture with the inferior and subordinate races of man. In obedience to the ordinatores of Heaven, it has rescued half a continent from savage beasts and still more savage nea, wh a continent from savage beasts and still make savage neen, whose period of existence has terminated, and who must give place to higher organizations and a superior life. Short-sighted philanthropy may lament, and sympathy drop a tear as it looks forward to the total disappearance of the lower forms of humanity, but the laws of Nature are irreversible. Deas eath—it is the will of God!

the laws of Nature are irreversible. Deas enti-it is the will of God!

From this point of view it appears that the only hope of Central America consists in averting the numerical decline of its white population, and increasing that element in the composition of its people. If not brought about by a judicious encouragement of emigration, or an intelligent system of colonization, the geographical position and re ources of the country indicate that the end will be attained by those more violent means which among men, as in the material world, often anticipate the slower operation of natural laws. To avert the temporary yet often severe shocks which they occasion, by providing for the necessities of the future, is the true mission, and should be the highest sim of the patriot and statesman. Central America will be forunate if she shall be found to number among her sons men adequate to the comprehension and conher sons men adequate to the comprehension and con-trol of the circumstances under which she is placed, and which are every day becoming more complicated and exigent.

#### THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In a leading article on Ocean Steamers in your paper of this morning you make use of the following anguage: "In the Cunard line especially we are told that the orders to drive the ships at a uniform rate of speed, through thick weather as well as in clear, by night as well as by day, are peremptory and unqualified." I never take any notice of the anonymous letters from passengers with which the newspapers teem, but as you have given a currency and shape to

teem, but as you have given a currency and shape to this report I beg you will allow me to state through your columns that it is "unqualifiedly" untrue.

Will you, in justice to Capt. Stone, be good enough to publish the remaining part of the letter from The N. Y. Trimes, in order that your readers may see that aithough the writer thinks that Capt. Stone "neglected "some of the usual precautions," that "there is no "shipmaster atlost to whose care he would prefer to "trust a dear friend; that he had never known a "shipmaster who had inspired him with so much con"fidence," and "that if he were obliged to cross the "Atlantic again in the Winter, he would put himself "to much inconvenience to sail under his command "rather than that of any one else."

"to much inconvenience to sail under his command
"rather than that of any one else."

He commences his letter by reflecting on Capt.
Stone's want of preper precaution, and concludes it by
saying that he has more confidence in him than in any
other captain he has ever met with, and that if
any one should think of blaming him he would defend
him. The remainder of the passengers having, however, expressed their approbation of Capt. Stone's
ceution in passing through the ice, and in going far to
the southward to avoid it, there was no need of a defender. I remain your obedient servant.

Rese York, March 13, 1956.

\* Mr. Cunard having given above the principal part of the extract be refers to, it is not necessary that we should copy it eatire. After having severely condamned Capt. Stone for running
his alip into dancer, the writer case on to praise him in the
next positive terms for caution and seamaslike qualities in general, exhibited on all other occasions. Both the blazes and the
praise may be true, and we do not see that either contradicts the
other.

JUDGE PEABODY'S LETTER,

WITHDRAWING FROM HIS OFFICIAL PUNCTIONS UNTIL A DECISION OF HIS TITLE CAN BE DE-

UNTIL A DECISION OF HIS TITLE CAN BE DE-CLARED BY THE COURTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 17, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The question of law, on which de-pended the claim of Judge Cowies to the office left vacant by the death of Judge Morris, having been authoritatively and finally decided against him, and he having therefore withdrawn from the bench, you were constrained, at the commencement of the February torm, to determine, from the best light within your reach, whom among the claimants of the seat you should recognize as entitled to it.

Upon a statement, well known to be untrue in par-ticulars deemed very important, and suppressing vital

facts of great notoriety, it had been judicially declared that Mr. Davies was entitled to the office. And it is quite clear that, after deciding against the title of Judge Cowles, the Court of Appeals, upon the facts before it, could not have avoided affirming the title of Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davice.

Considering that a judgment binds only the parties to it; considering that the statement of facts on which this decision proceeded was not, and could not have been verified on eath by any one, its only sanction being a naked admission of the defendant in that suit, whem the record itself treated as an intruder, and consequently of all the citizens of this State, is, perhaps, the least authorized by his own act or assent to create a title to the office in any one; and considering also the known incorrectness of that statement, I feel warranted in claiming that the judgment which Mr. Davice was about entering up should not be deemed to affect me.

deemed to affect me.

I submitted the facts, together with record evidence of my having received all the votes duly given for the effice in question and claimed to be recognized. I should not have done this if I could have hoped that should not have done this if I could have hoped that after entering upon the office in virtue of what was in substance a certificate of appointment by Judge Cowles, Mr. Davies would have united with me in any method of procuring a judicial decision of the

question between us.

Neither would I have accepted a recognition had I

Neither would have accorded an ecognition had a not supposed that, when accorded an unanimous conformity thereto would have been exhibited in the judicial action of the court within this district.

I should certainly have declined it could I have imagined among its results the scenes which have ensued, tending, as they certainly have done, to consequences which every good cliver, must deplore.

agined among its results the scenes which have ensued, tending, as they certainly have done, to consequences which every good citizen must deplore.

The recognition which I received, which I then believed and still believe was my right—and I do not know that either of you think differently—has had no tendency to coerce or to accelerate a due submission of the question to the court. It has, therefore, friled to effect the only object sought by me in demanding it, and has also led to a state of things which I red bound to terminate. I shall, consequently, adopt a course which must have that effect. The contemplated judicial proceedings to place my title bound a doubt may be thought to require that Mr. Davies should be in the office de facto, and, therefore, henceforth, until my title shall have been establisted, I shall present no impediment to his assumption of that character, and I hope that none may be interposed by others.

How soon I shall be able to test the question seems somewhat doubtful. Had Judge Cowles answered Mr. Davies's suit agreeably to leave given him by the Court of Appeals, a prompt decision might have been had. This he was under no obligation to do; and, in compliance with the urgent request of Mr. Davies, and Mr. Davies's counsel, he declined to do it. On the very day of my recognition as incumbent of the office, I addressed to Mr. Davies a letter, requesting him to cooperate with me, in some or any method of obtaining a judicial decision. Though no cessation of friendly relations has occurred between us, that letter remains unanswered. Repeated applications to the same effect have been made by other gentlemen, but without

unanswered. Repeated applications to the same effect have been made by other gentlemen, but without

In such a case as the present, it is supposed that the In such a case as the present it is supposed that the preper action cannot be prosecuted except in the name of the Attorney-General. Personally, and by the intervention of friends, I have repeatedly urged that officer to bring a gao verranto against me, or to grant me leave to prosecute one against Mr. Davies; but his assent to either course, or to any step whatever in the premises, has not been obtained.

After the adortion of contact that and formal means

premises, has not been obtained.

After the adoption of certain strict and formal measures, to which I am advised, I ought not to presume that leave to prosecute will be denied me by that officer. Should a refusal, however, occur, it is believed that there is a remedy; and to this remedy in that event I shall, of course, resort.

These obstacles may retard, they cannot prevent a

judicial determination; but until such determination can be had, I trust you will hold me biameless in withdrawing, as I now do, from an attitude which I cannot occupy with advantage to the public or with satisfaction to myself. In so doing, I do not now waive, or mean to indicate any design hereafter to waive, any of my rights.

men to indicate any design set respect, yours truly.

Tam, gentlemen, with great respect, yours truly.

CHARLES A. PEABODY.

To the Hon. James Roosevelt; the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke.

P. S.—March 48.—Since writing the above, I have seen, in the papers of this morning, a report of the Attorney-General to the Legislature on this subject. Its only effect is to convert into certainty the impression that that officer might decline to bring this question before the Courts. Truly, &c.,

C. A. F.

# PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Special Committee of the Board of Alderman to whom was referred the matter of selecting plans for the New City Hall, met yesterday afternoon in Mr. Valentine's office, Ald. VARIAN in the chair.

Mr Thompson first explained his plane, which con

Mr. Thompson first explained his plans, which con-template the erection of two buildings, one fronting on Chambers street, and the other between that and the present City Hall.

Messis. Bollos & Schuyler were next heard by the Committee. Their plans triplicate the present Hall, and contemplate the erection of one building on Broadway, one on Chambers street and one on Centra street.

on Broadway, one on Chambers street and one on Centre street.

Mr. Gilbert next appeared before the Committee and/explained bis plan, known as the "Gilbert, Jackson & Stewart plan"—a description of which has heretofore been published in The Transes. Mr. Gilbert in the course of his observations set forth that the erection of a new City Hell, according to their plan, would afford all the accommodation required, present a splendid appearance, and be more economical than any other yet offered. Their plan has been adopted by the Board of Councilmen.

offered. Their plan has been adopted by the Board of Councilmen.

Mr. Gronge H. Ramsay was then called upon to explain his plan, known as the Hexahedron plan. His designs represent a building five stories high, exclusive of the basement, presenting six fronts, to be surmounted with an immense dome, affording ample light and ventilation. Mr. Ramsay designed locating the Post-Office in the basement, He would remove the present City Hall and erect a building that would be a credit to the city one hundred years hence. He had estimated that the building according to his plan would cost \$3,000,000, and it might be made to cost half as much more.

Mr. Buckman next explained his plan, which contemplated enlarging the present City Hall and erecting wings to front on Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets.

The Committee then adjourned.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. This society held its Annual Meeting on Monday evening, at the Eleventh street Congregational Church. evening, at the Eleventh street Congregational Church. This is a Welsh association, the members of which pay each an annual sum which is distributed to such applicants for relief, of Welsh descent, as upon lavestigation of their claims by the proper Committees may be found to be the proper objects of charity. The Society numbers about 350 members, and the amount of good done in a year by them is known only to the needy recipients of their bounty. Contributions to the funds of the Society were last evening reported as follows: From David Jones, a check for \$25; from Charles T. Cromwell, \$25; from Theodore Perry, \$20.

The Treasurer's report stated that \$2 persons have been relieved from the fund of the Society during the past year. Sixty dollars were sent to the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, making an expenditure of over \$300 for charities. The report also shows the fund of the Society now consists of \$1,200 in bond and mortgage in the City of New York, \$700 in the City of Brocklyn, and \$602 in cash; the total being \$2,502.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the Elected committees of the Society for the ensuing

total being \$2,502.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices and committees of the Society for the ensuing

year: President.... 1st Vice-President..... 2d Vice-President..... .... WILLIAM MILES, No. 20 Gold street

President. WILLIAM MILES, No. 20 Gold street.

1st Vice President. G. B. Williams, No. 37 Broadway.

24 Vice President. David Jones. Clarendon Hotel.

Tressurer. David Roberts, Mechanics' Bank.

Recording Secretary. John N. Jones, No. 119 Columbia et.

Corresponding Secretary. Wm. B. Jones, No. 277 Hudson street.

Physician. William S. Bowen, M. D., No. 105

Ninth street.

Chaplain. Rev. Benj Evans, No. 172 Broome et.

Stewards. Thomas Lewis, H. N. Morgan, O.

Jones, Thomas R. Jones, Thomas M. James.

After the election had eventuated the meeting ad
journed.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY 80-

CIETY.

The Board of Managers of this Association met on Monday evening at the Church of the Ascension in Monday evening at the Church of the Ascension in Fifth avenue, for the purpose of listening to and taking into consideration the Annual Reports of the various committees. There was a full attendance, and after receiving several reports of a local nature, a Nominating Committee of five was appointed by the Chair for the purpose of nominating officers and a board of managers for the ensuing year. This Committee will report at the next regular meeting of the Society, at which time the Annual Election of Officers will take place.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS. The Governors of the Alms-House held their regular weekly meeting, last evening, at their rooms in the Rotunda; present, Governors Smith, Duke, Gunther,

Oliver, Tiemann, Taylor, Dugro and Bell.
Gov. Smr11 occupied the chair,
The following letter was presented to the Board by
Gov. Gunther, Secretary:
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1858.

Sig: I hereby resign my offices of Governor of the Alms-House and President of the Board. Please present my thanks for the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the Board, and allow me to express my personal regard, Your obedient servant. S. DRAPER, C. Godens W. Grander, Secretary of the Board of Governor of the Alms-House.

Gov. TIEMANN moved that the resignation be not accepted.
Gov. Gunther asked the reason of Gov. Tiemann, if there was any unfinished business that he should at-

tend to. Gov. TIEMANN-Yes, we have unfinished, and will

The motion was adopted unanimously,
On motion, Govs. Oliver, Taylor and Bell were appointed a Committee to wait upon Gov. Draper and
request him to with draw his resignation.

Number of inmates in the Institutions for the week

ending March 15: Bellevue Hospital... Lunatic Asylum.... Alme-House.... ..... 621 Randall's Island Hospital. 221 . 883 City Fisons.
1,537 Colored Home.
482 Colored Orphan Asylum.
oital 366 Children at nurse.
891
Total.

Number 1	remaining Mar	
Died	tal	 90 1.007
Sent to P Sent to S	enstentiary	 98 6—1,221
Remaisie	eg	 6,500

# MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.
We learn that the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company We learn that the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company have made ample arrangements for protection against fire on all of their boats. To each boiler a large-size Worthington safety steam-pump and fire-engine is attached, ready to throw a powerful stream of water at any moment. The Company have also completed and are about to put on board the night boats of the Fulton Ferry, steam fire-engines of not less than two feet diameter of steam cylinder, which are especially designed to aid in extinguishing the flames on burning vessels or buildings contiguous to the water.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE .- Judge Burgoyne has decided that a Commissioner has no constitutional right to act in Fugitive Slave cases, and that all such acts are null and void.

The Fugitive Stave.—We saw yesterday a note from Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, addressed to the agent who was employed by Gov. Chase to proceed to Frankfort, to demand the return of the slave woman who had mardered her cold in this city, but who had been sent by her master, Mr. Gaines, to Arkansas before the requisition could be served in due form of law, Gov. Morehead expresses his extreme regret and indignation at the course taken by Mr. Gaines, and says that the slave shall be returned and that measures have already been taken to cause her return. We understand that the conduct of Gaines is very generally reprobated by the people of Frankfort.

[Cincinnan Gaz.

THE JERSEY CITY AND BERGEN POINT RAILROAD .-The JERSEY CITY AND BERGEN POINT RAILROAD.—
The amended charter to this Company adds \$250,000 to its capital stock, and empowers it to construct a railroad for horse-power only, with a single or double track, from some point on or near the Hudson River within the limits of Jersey City, and sout of the New-Jersey Eniroad track, along the most elimite rought for city and South Bergen to Bergen Point. The construction of the road may be commenced at any time previous to July 4, 1856. Application was made to the Jersey City Common Compell for a route for the railroad about hise months are but that body not acting upon it, application was made to the Legislature at its late season, from which this increased power was derived.

THE TENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHINGS. Council No. 5, on Saturday evening last, but for

its organic inherent self-adjusting powers, would in-evitably have been a tame affair. There was but little done, yet in that little was a world both of philceophy and amusement.

The first appropriate of Council No. 5 on this occuaion was the absence of Bro. Corson. Bro. Wheeler delayed sounding his gavel for full fifteen minutes. During this long period of suspense quizzieal remarks were made as to the ability of Bro. Wheeler to proceed without Bro. Corson. The anxiety of Bro Wheeler was painfully evident from his watchfulness of the door. Wistfully he looked in that direction but all to no purpose. Bro. Corson came not. In very desperation at his unfortunate promise to pay the rest, Bro. Wheeler resolved to venture upon a meeting. Down came his gavel, and, to his astonishment, up went the spirits of the Brothers. Either from sympathy for their President, or from a desire to show him that Bro. Corson was not the oracle Council No. 5, all hands went roaringly to business. On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was suspended. This, by the bye, was not on account of inability among the brothers to read writing, (for there are several excellent readers among them,) but as a sort of compliment to the unique style adopted by Bro. Corson. Bro. Wheeler having called in vain for committees to report, or for recruits to join the Order, turned his attention to the fm ds, and directed a collection to be taken up. While this was being done, he feelingly urged his old story about the rent. The round sum of eighty-five cents here ample testimony to the elequence of the Presi-dent and the liberality of the brothers. This munificent collection, taken as it was in the absence of the leaders, such as Brothers Corson, Brooks, Van Riper, Buckman and Pearce-taken, too, when none of the men of influence in the ward were present, such as Brothers Jonathan Purdy, Henry C. Atwood and Councilman Van Tine, was deemed a perfect finan-cial triumph. The brothers felt entitled to a brief recreation, and thereupon called out the Hon. Edwin A. Ware for a speech. He smiled at the compliment, took it gracefully, but excused himself on the grounthat he had been sick four or five months. A blackmuzzled brother privately suggested that Bro. Ware, Bro. Cembs and Assemblyman Dolan, though steeds of mettle, should never be driven tandem, but should always go three abreast to insure mutual support.

The appearance here of Bro. Sloan at the wicket created a stir. As he had not attended for several months, and the officers had changed, he was refused admission. A whisper went around that inasmuch as there had been no one initiated at this meeting that it might be well to make "a subject" of Bro. Sloan, and to brush up his old affection for the cause by reswearing him. However, this infliction was saved him by the joint labors of Bros. Barnes, Bruen and Parker. At their request Bro. Wheeler directed his admission without reinitiation. [Enter Sloan, slightly confused; quietly seats himself, and is heard from no more]. Ald. Briggs was besought for a speech. He arose

amid an immense demonstration, took a classic post tion-a-la Branch at the Tabernacle-somewhat bras ing, so as to prevent swaying sideways, and began by a statement of his love to come before a body of real Americans, such as were in the Tenth Ward. Alluded to his care and anxiety for Council No. 5. He then branched off upon Fillmore and Donelson. He thought the nomination pretty good. Would have preferred Houston; but was going the clean thing. Should not split his ticket! Thought something ought to be done in the Fourth and Sixth Wards. Said that a few years ago he and two others attended an election in the Sixth Ward, and drove off some two or three hundred Irish cowards. He wound up with a statement that " if we carry the election we shall have the Cus "tom House and half a million offices, and then all 'you, Brothers, who have been waiting for an office, " will get one; but if we are defeated, we are dead for "twenty years." This closed the speech. Though interrupted at almost every period by applause, the mention of the "balf million offices" serve I as an opener of the flood-gates of enthusia .c. Demostheaes, in his palmiest days, had no greater evidence of his greatness. If the Alderman should not happen to be the next Mayor of New-York, it is to be hoped he will consent to serve again in his present position.

Before the Brothers had quite done cheering, Bro Wainwright brought up his everlasting Petty subject, by a motion that Mr. Petty be reinstated. A spirited skirmish between several of the brothers left the matter precisely as it was found. Bro. Barnes, who was expelled with Bro. Petty, but who has shown enough evidences of the right kind to warrant his restoration, plead feelingly, earnestly and eloquently, for his fellow in affliction. It was all to no purpose, for on taking the question, it was lost by a large majority. The Council now adjourned.

Our reporter heard much grumbling about the recreancy of Assemblyman Dolan. It appears that this Council elected him on the pledge of his amending the laws for naturalizing foreigners, and of his passing others to keep Roman Catholics from holding office. They threaten all sorts of vengeance if he don't do something or say something, before his hundred days are up. Some, too, are anxious about his position on the Marine law.

# LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.

Miss Keene is gradually establishing her claim to that sign in which she hopes to conquer, by serving in succession at her histrionic banquets dishes of French and English dress. On Monday night a comedy of essentially English construction and character gave way to one as assentially and purely French. "Camille," or, rather, "Les Dames aux Camelias," of which it is a somewhat modified translation, owed its wonderful success in Paris far more to extrinsic circumstances than to its own interior worth as a dramatic productien. It had the courage to picture one of a class, often most deeply wronged, and doomed for a mo ment's weakness or credulity to a life of hopeless and irredeemable shame, as possessed of some virtues unheld by many of what the world terms unsullied name. It was played, too, by a beautiful woman, Mad. Doche, who had, in her devoted and self-sacrificing watch around the sick couch of a young Englishman of brilliant ability and name of high tradition, who died at the Paris Embasey about the time, given proof that the character she portrayed was not unreal. To these circumstances it owed that excitement which threw around it in Paris such a robe of success. Foor Dumas fils, like Dumas pere, utterly devoid as he is of either a high moral nature or beauty of conception or thought, cwes in this, as in all other instances, whatever fame he has earned to pandering to some passion of the

The story of "Camille" is familiar to all, both in the many fictions to which it has given birth, and also in the dramatic form, in which it had previously been produced in this country by Miss Davenport with eminent success. It therefore awed the interest which drew so large a crewd to witness its reproduction on Morday night, chiefly to the anxiety felt to see Miss Keene in a character for which her artistic genius pecularly fits her, as she is in her style essentially French, and bears, in feature, motion, and gesture, the most remarkable likeness to the accomplished actress for whom the part was drawn. Some of the terribly truthful features of the drama as originally produced are softened down, and the delicate details of disease, so truthfully pictured by Doche, are omitted in the version of Monday night, and the more pleasing fiction, as practiced both at several of the theaters in Paris and the St. James's in London, of making the scenes passed through but an unsubstantial dream, very wisely adopted. On the whole, the reconstruction of the drama reflects much credit on the accomplished member of Miss Keene's company by whom t has been recast. In the first and second acts Miss Keene has little

opportunity to shine, excepting by that innate grace nd fascinating elegance of dress and appearance

which are, if her, a never-forsaking charm; and the feeling uppermeet in the mind, especially in the first act where some delays incident to a first night gave at moments a heavy air, was that Miss Keene rather wasted her graceful intellect upon a wretched type of the modern French stage.

In the third act, however, in her utter abandonment of self in sacrifice to her unselfish love for Armand, she found a situation worthy of her genius, and few will forget the agony of voice, and gesture, with which she portrayed the terrible struggle between regard for her own love, name, and honor, and obedience to the sacrifice she swore to make for him. To carry out so trying a scene, with such an amount of vehem and at the same time with such an attitude of refinement, is one of those coups d'art given to few to execute. The close of the third act, where Miss Keene sinks down everwhelmed by her terrible situation, was indeed marked throughout with great beauty. We have never seen the capacity of throwing the whole soul into an expression of agony like this, and the whole intellect into making the attitude harmonize with the feeling, shine out in greater brilliancy. Mr. Jordan in this scene, too, played with a fire and intensity of feeling which quite swept the house. Indeed, he personated the character, which was quite suited to his particular powers, throughout with a most natural grace and feeling, and amply earned that enthusiastic call which summoned him before the curtain, with Miss Keene, to receive an enthusiastic crown of approbation. Mr. Chandler, we are happy to observe s making steady and most commendable improvement. His costume, like that too of many others, was not correct, but he played with much spirit. Miss Wells, if not receed with a vulgar variety of colors, quite unusua in French ladies of the gay school, would have seemed in every particular quite in her element; and Mr. Bass well portrayed the polished selfishness which is the characteristic of the old French gentleman on and off the stage. The feeling of the audience appeared to be one of entire satisfaction.

# CITY ITEMS.

Theodore Eisfeld's Classical Soirée, the fifth of the sixth season, (thirty-second concert,) will take place at Dodworth's Academy on Saturday next, Miss Maria S. Brainerd and Messrs. J. N. Pychowski, J. Noll, F. Bergner, Clare W. Beames and H. Reyer will assist Mr. Eisfeld. The programme will include pieces by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Onslow and

IMPORMANT TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.-The Cellector of the port of New-York having given notice that no packages intended for shipment to California can be corded and scaled until an application has been made producing the manifests, and stating the number of the packages, with their contents and the value of each, and as the agents of the California steamship lines have also notified the various Express Companies that no freight will be received on board their ships after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, all packages of freight intended for shipment to California should be delivered to the Express Companies on the day previous, or before 10 o'clock on the morning of the day

TRADE SALES .- The Trade Sale of Bangs & Brothers commenced yesterday morning. The attendance was moderate and the bidding tolerably good. The Trade Sale of the Publishers' Association commences to-morrow; their books pass under the hammer of Leavitt,

The attention of marble-workers and sculptors is called to an adverrisement in THE TRIBUNE this morning for estimates for a tablet to be erected in the Firemen's Hall in memory of Wm. D. Wade, late President of the Department.

RAILROAD FARE .- A meeting was held at Yonkers on Saturday last in the Library Rooms, to consider the approuncement of the Hudson River Railroad Co. that in May next they would raise the commutation twenty-five per cent, in addition to the forty per cent advence last May. Mr. R. P. Getty presided. Much fault was found with the Railroad for raising the fares after having induced people to settle along their line by low fares. The conduct of London roads in giving heads of families free tickets who would build houses on their line, and the establishment of a line of swift beets running at late and early hours, was discussed. FIVE POINTS MISSION-SITE OF THE "OLD BREW-

ERY."-The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, one of the Missionwies in the Five Points, has just returned from Illinois and other Western States, to which he went during the Winter, with a large number of friendless children. He has placed them in excellent homes, and they are doing well. He has secured the best of homes for about fifty more. On Wednesday, at 4 p. m., of this week, he leaves the Mission in the Five Points. Citizens are invited to call at 3 o'clock this afternoon to speak a kind word of encouragement to those who, we hope, are leaving the city forever. In this company will be not only the children of the Five Points. but also several newsboys, children from the Children's Aid Society, and several interesting little ones from the Home of the Friendless, Mr. Van Meter most respectfully begs that shawls, shoes, stockings, indiarubber overshoes, comforters or neckties, gloves, handkerchiefs, and boys' clothing, for the outfit of these children, be sent on to-day or to-morrow to the Mission-House, site of the "Old Brewery." This is the last time that a favor will be asked for them.

NEW Music .- We have received from Messrs. George P. Reed & Co., of Boston, Music Publishers, their catalogue, including a vast variety of sheet music, and besides a few complete works; the latter, unfortunately, as in all American catalogues, forming the bald exception, and not the copious rule Their latest publications are very commendable, being the piano-forte studies of the celebrated Heller and Czerny, and the vocal exercises of Concone, which are worthy severally of the attention of all piano-forte sta. dents and vocalists. These works are very elaborate and artistically clear. The engraving is very superior, and does credit to the skill of the publishers.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON SILK. - Meade & Brothers, Broadway, have discovered a new process for transferring photographs on to silk, of which we have seen ome very handsome specimens. SCHOOL EXAMINATION .- Ward School No. 19, in

First avenue, corner of Ninth street, was examined on Monday. The building is not near large enough for the school. It is one of the old buildings without improvement, and requires a thorough remodeling and new furniture. The school by which it is occupied deserves as good accommodations as any other in the city. The Primary Department numbered 531 scholars, and although the highest class was promoted to the upper schools last month, passed a good examination. The teachers are, Misses Cornelia Nicholson, Martha Turner, Mary H. Tompkins, Mary Trainor, Irene B. Miller, Rosanna Mullen, Kate Rogers and Clara Hopps. The Girls' Department contains about 250 scholars and has for the year past been governed without recourse to the rattan. The order, therefore, being voluntary and not of the Warsaw stamp, was as nearly perfect as it could be without degenerating into mechanism. The examination was thorough and satisfactory. The musical exercises were fine; Miss Hinton, an excellent singer herself, teaches singing. Some pretty paintings were exhibited, executed under the tuitien of Miss Hazeltine, the principal. The display of needle-work and drawing was good; Miss Greig teaches drawing. A class of thirty-six in French, taught by Miss McFarland, was not examined. Several good compositions were read between the examinotions. The teachers in this department are Missee Caroline Hazeltine, Mary E. Hinton, Jeanette Greig, Anna Hazard, Agnes McFarland, Clara Worman and Emma Wicke. The pay of the Principal of the Boys' Department for three weeks amounts to

more than one of these ladies receives in a year. The feature of the examination in the Boye Department was etymology. The Principal, Mr. Smeaton, makes a speciality of that branch, and his boys were very well versed in it. The examination in other branches, however, was by no means, deficient. The boys do not sing, but when their examination was concluded some of the girls went into their school-room and relieved the sameness of the exercises by a few segs. The teachers of the Boy's Department are William Smeaton, William Herring, John M. Forbee and Misses Sarah E. Buckbee, Hannah Truss, Kate Buckbee and Mary Hepburn.

School No. 20, in Ludlow street, near Delanery, was

examined yesterday. The building is so far inside-quate to the demands of the School that it is to be given up soon to a Primary School. A new building is to be erected this Summer in Chrystie street for this School. The Primary department had 646 scholarsnearly two hundred more than the number of seats; and, although thus crowded, has made very good progress. The teachers are, Misses Annie Thompson Margaret T. Johnson, Charlotte F. Glover, Mary O. Bell, Mary G. King, Mary A. T. Hamilton, Margaret A. T. Lawrence, Ann Hart, Florinda Cornell, and Em-emeline Voorhis. The Girls' department numbered about 260. There was a considerable display of needlework and a few drawings. The examination generally was good; the girls showed a good deal of promptness in solving arithmetical problems. There is no piano in this school; they will probably be provided in the new school building. The teachers here are Misses Martha Ames Margaret W. Tibbetts, Eliza F. Knepp, Sarah A. Fisher, Emeline Olson, Hannah J. Eddy, and Frances A. Hays. The Boys' Department exhibited some large drawings; their examina-tion was moderately good. The teachers are Jos. W. Mathet, Alex. Morehouse, Samuel H. Perkins, Elbert A. Young, John H. Baden, Jarvis Jennings, and Misses Mary L. Winter, Lucy M. O'Connell, and Mary J. King. School No. 21, in Marion street, near Prince, will be examined to-day. A ROW ABOUT A WOMAN. - A disturbance took place

vesterday afternoon in Rabineau's Restaurant, Cham-bers street, which for a short time created quite an excitement in the neighborhood. It appears that Mr. Leffingwell, the actor at Burton's Theater, Pat. Matthews, of Tammany Hall riot notoriety, and a man named Bennet, whose wife is an actress at the above theater, met at Rabineau's, and Bennet, as is stated, mmediately commenced an assault with his fists upon Mr. Laffingwell, and while it was going on Matthews with a billiard cue kept back the crowd. Leftingwell, though surrounded by the friends of his adversary, defended himself well, but did not escape from the attack without some cuts and bruises. The assailants have not as yet been arrested, but probably will be

THE VICTOR THROWERS.-These miscreants are still at work in the city, and new victims are almost daily reported to the police, but the vitriol throwers are still at large. On Monday night Mr. Sherman and two ladies had their clothing ruined by vitriol thrown upon it as they were leaving Mechanics' Hall. They did not discover the fact until they arrived at their residence, the Astor-place Hotel. On the same night Mr. and Mrs. Ward, with a female friend, were roturning to their residence in Bond street from the Academy of Music, when they were assaulted in the same manner, but did not discover that their clothing was ruined until they reached home.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Connery held an in-quest yesterday, on board the brig Winthrop, upon the body of Charles Veto, a stevedore, was cruthed to death on the day pre-vicus by a boller which was being hoisted on board the vessel having fallers upon him. The trope used in hoisting the boiler broke, and this was the cause of the accident. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verifict of "Accidental Death." Deceased was a native of the Isle of Wight, 34 years of age.

DARING SHOPLIFTER.—On Monday evening a young man named Wen. Weeks called at the jewelry store of Alex. Cerbet, No. 97] Division street, and asked to be shown some gold watches. A number were presented for his inspection related to the store of Alex. Cerbet followed, exying "Store shieft" and soon Policeoman Nebudi and others gave chase. The thief was finally overhauled, and the watch was taken from him. His offense is a petit lenency, but had be taken a watch valued at over \$25, it would have been a grand larceny, and the State Prison would have been his reward. He was probably well aware of this fact, and took the least valuable watch, in order that in case of his arrest, he might excape with a short imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Justice Wood, before whom he was taken, locked in up for trial.

THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE AT BARNUM'S MU-SEUM!—Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp has created an excitement here. Crowe's of people!—Shouts of applause!—Screams of delight!—Most magnificent thing ever seen!—Wonderful! Wonderful! Played again this afternoon, as well as this evening

AMEROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES—Extra large size, in colors, for only 50 cents, including a beautiful case, and equal in quality to those charged \$5 for elsewhere, at Welling's, corner of Bleecker and Carmine-sts.

DAMAGED GOODS-WARRANTED PERFECT-Or rather sold for damaged goods, but warranted free from injury, stain or blemish, Rich Spring Silks, of the newest styles, at helf the cost; Rich Printed Lawns at fid, 94, and 1/per yard; Pere Irish Lines Shirtings at 1/per yard; Damask Table Discers, Napkine and Toweling, in the same proportion; Marsellies Quits, first quality, 13 x 4 wide, at \$2, worth \$5. For further particulars please examine the stock at Mesers, Ramsen and Divolage's Brown Stone Store, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., pear 14th-st.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,—The stock of Dry Goods la store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawis, Merinosa, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calcoes, Flameis, Casalmeres, Satinets, Shirtings, Linens, Table Damask, Napisns, Marsellies Quilits, Baregos, Printed Muglins, Lawes, Girghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice.

[Advertisement.]

BELLS.—MENERLY'S celebrated Church, Factory, Steamboat, Lecomotive, School, Plantation and other BILLS constantly on hand and for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., at their Scale Warercom, No. 189 Broadway.

Window Shades, White and Buff Hollands, OH Cloth, Table Covers, Picture Cords, Tamels, &c., at manufacturer's prices, by Woodford & Weinfle, No. 38 Catharine-st., N. Y. Country Merchants supplied at the lowest prices.

[Advertisement.]
GAS-GAS.—Gas Fixtures of new and beautiful designs just out for the Spring trade. Also, the best Portable Gas Works for private Dwellings, Churches or Factories in this courtry. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufactur-ing Dapot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.] DISEASES OF THE LUNGS-NOTICE.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.

Dr. ROSERT HUNTER begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city, under the professional charge of Dr. F. MORSON, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. MORSON is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections. Dr. HUNTER would also state, for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. Jons BLISSAND WILLIAMS will bereafter he associated with the Baltimore office.

thents residing in Baltimore and because with the Baltimore office.

There arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. James Hunyra; in consequence of it health. Patients in these cities will in future enjoy not only all the advantage of Dr. Hunyran's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and so-complehed resident physicians.

In The Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest for February an autended explanation of Dr. Hunyran's views and recument will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the threat or lungs. The Specialist can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. Suraman & Co., Asternative of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the city for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe the present symptoms and the par history of his disease. To tender each description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sont, with a specimen copy of The Specialist, on application to either of the following addresses:

New-York—Dr. Ronner Hunyren, No. 228 Broadway.

Iresee: New-York-Dr. Robert Hunter, No. 222 Broadway.
New-York-Dr. Robert Hunter, No. 302 Walnut-St.
Pallimone-Dr. J. B. Williams, No. 32 North Charles et.
RALTIMONE-Dr. J. B. Williams, No. 32 North Charles et.
Nore.-Dr. Hunter may be consulted personely as heretofree from 9 a, m. to 4 p. m., daily. Note from 9 a, m. to 4 p. m., daily New-York, March, 1856.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., OCULIST and AURIST,

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—The immesse popularity of this anequaled Toilet article is extirely without preceded. Its sale is nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year, and the demand is containtly iccreasing. It restores the Hair when it has fallen out; preserves and beautifies it, imparting to it a beautiful sies; removes dandruff and keeps the Hair perfectly clean; while its delightful perfiner renders it the pleasantest article ever made. Sold everywhere by all respectable dealers. HEATH, Wenkoos & Co., Proprietors, No. 6.) Liberty St., N. Y.